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### The Opinion Volume IX Number 3 – April 1, 1969

The Opinion

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# THE OPINION

VOL. IX, NO. 3

State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Law

APRIL, 1969

## Students Seek More Power

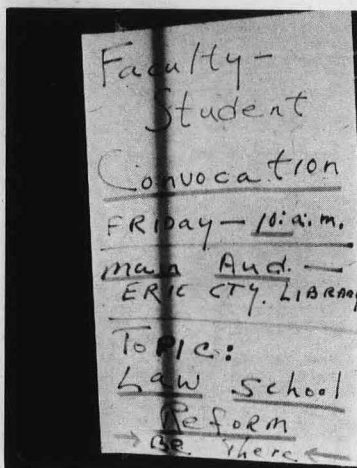
The student body overwhelmingly approved the creation of a joint faculty-student committee to study the problems facing the law school. The committee is supposed to report back at a convocation to be held sometime in April.

The creation of this committee came as the result of a Faculty Student convocation on Friday, March 7, to discuss various student proposals to reform the existing government structure.

The joint committee consists of five elected students and five faculty members. The student members are Steve Auerbach, senior, Ed Wolf and Gerry Yale, juniors, Greg Stamm and Peter Bush, freshman. The faculty members are Professors Louis Del Cotto, Kenneth Joyce, Joseph Laufer, Paul Goldstein, and William Greiner.

A general student meeting was held on March 5, during which nine proposals were voted upon. The general intent of these proposals was to give students an equal share in the decision and policy making apparatus at the law school. About 200 students attended this meeting. The proposals were to serve as an agenda for the convocation on Friday.

Dean William D. Hawkland felt that it was a "terrific meeting, held in a very constructive atmosphere, with people trying to build a better law school. There is a general realization that we have a good foundation, but that there are areas to improve."



Sign reminds students to attend the Faculty Student Convocation

## Seniors Participate In Consumer Hearings

By NORM ALVY

Last term a group of Seniors enrolled in Dean William Hawkland's problems seminar and did extensive research and fieldwork in the area of consumer laws and consumer protection. Realizing the scarcity of data in this newly evolving area of the law, and the need for further legislative action, the students invited Congressman Benjamin Rosenthal to Buffalo for the express purpose of conducting hearings in this field. Representative Rosenthal,

The Seniors, all of whom wrote research papers on some aspect of consumer affairs and will have their work compiled and edited into a book by Dean Hawkland to be published by a state agency, prepared a well balanced program for the committee and provided several witnesses. They were from local business, legal aid, women's consumer groups, welfare, the inner-city, state government, and education. The scope of the testimony and the ex-



Witness gives testimony at Consumer Hearings

elected to the House in 1962 from Queens, N.Y., is Chairman of the Special Enquiry on Consumer Representation and the House consumer subcommittee. He is an ardent supporter of increased consumer protection and has introduced into Congress a bill for the third time in three years calling for a Cabinet-level consumer affairs department. The Queens lawmaker was planning a series of statewide hearings on governmental agency activity for consumer protection and seized upon the law students' invitation to broaden his inquiry. Hearings were conducted on February 17, 1969 in the Federal Courthouse and proved very informative.

hibits presented had been previewed by the law students and their manner of presentation before the committee aided it in its work greatly.

Congressman Rosenthal was quite impressed by the caliber of student input and planned to use his experiences with Buffalo Law Seniors as a blueprint for future hearings. He remarked that Ralph Nader also used law students in consumer research and was quite pleased with their contribution in the area. These particular students, Representative Rosenthal went on to say, had given "magnificent aid. Their level of performance exceeds all expectations."

## Barristers Ball

The annual Barristers Ball was held on Saturday, March 22 at Schrafft's Motor Inn, in Niagara Falls.

In addition to an evening of dining and dancing, several awards were presented. Professor Josephine King was given the Faculty Member of the Year Award. Mrs. King was unable to attend, and Professor Adolph Homburger accepted the award on her behalf.

Richard Earne was given the Hamilton Berger award, which is awarded to a senior each year.

The Ball was the most successful social event of the year, with 120 couples attending.

## Law Schools Begin Minorities Program

Summer institutes at ten law schools, directed by the Council on Legal Education Opportunity, will prepare about 450 minority group students for enrollment in law schools next fall. Thirty law schools will co-sponsor the institutes.

The program, created in 1967, is designed to increase the number of minority group members entering the legal profession by assisting them to meet law school admission requirements. Institutes will be conducted in Detroit, New York City, Cincinnati, Durham, N.C., Charlottesville, Va., Baton Rouge, La., Iowa City, Iowa, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Each of them will present four to six weeks full-time intensive study programs covering a variety of legal subjects. They will provide training in verbal and analytical skills needed in the typical law school program. Additional special programs will be conducted in Toledo and Albuquerque.

Funding for the institutes will be supplied by the sponsoring schools and the Office of Economic Opportunity. CLEO is seeking funds from foundation, government and other sources to provide scholarships for those who complete the summer program.

## UB Places Second in Moot Court Competition

The second annual Niagara International Moot Court Competition, sponsored by the U.B. Moot Court Board, was held on March 22 in the Erie County Hall. Buffalo won the first round, but was defeated in the final round by Western Ontario.

Four schools competed this year. They were Western Ontario, Syracuse, Buffalo, and Osgoode Hall. In the morning round, Buffalo argued as appellee against Syracuse, and Western Ontario argued as appellant against Osgoode Hall. Buffalo and Western Ontario won their contests, and competed in the final round for the Niagara International Moot Court Trophy.

The problem was one in commercial law. A man purchased a car on credit in Canada. The dealer gave a purchase money mortgage to a finance company, which gave him cash. The car was repossessed by the finance company, which entered into an agreement with the original dealer to permit him to keep the car on his lot in order to resell it. The dealer took the car to Buf-

falo and sold it at a buyer's wholesale car market, where it was cried by a crier. The finance company instituted suit against the crier and the purchaser, either for damages or to regain possession of the car.

Don Eppers and Ralph Boniello represented Buffalo. Mr. Eppers and Percy Smith of Western Ontario tied for the best speaker award, which was presented along with the trophy at a dinner that evening.

The Niagara Competition began last year with just Buffalo and Osgoode Hall competing, and was expanded this year to include Syracuse and Western Ontario. The Moot Court Board hopes to be able to expand even further next year by bringing in two more American and two more Canadian Law Schools.

## Schapiro Elected Circuit Vice-Pres

Larry Schapiro, S.B.A. Treasurer, has been elected Circuit Vice-President of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association. Mr. Schapiro's successful campaign took place at the Quint-Circuit Conference of the A.B.A.-L.S.D., which was held in Williamsburg, Virginia from March 6-9.

John Segreti, Michael D'Amico, Bill Neff and Herb Siegel also represented the law school at the conference. According to Mr. Schapiro, "it was their hard work and campaigning that made my election possible." His campaign theme was twofold: to increase the mechanisms by which the various law schools could exchange ideas and past successful projects; and to reactivate the circuit organization.

law school in the circuit. The booklet should greatly facilitate the interchange of ideas and projects among the various law schools in the circuit.

FACULTY EVALUATION COMMITTEE, under the direction of U.B. Law School.

STUDENT-FACULTY COMMITTEE, run by the University of Connecticut Law School.

Aside from the election of officers, the Conference consisted



Larry Schapiro

Larry has wasted no time in carrying out his campaign promises. One of his first acts as Vice-President was to set up five circuit committees, each one run by a different law school. These committees are:

PLACEMENT, which is run by Syracuse Law School. This committee's function is to develop a model placement booklet, and a circuit wide placement list;

A LEGISLATIVE LIAISON COMMITTEE, under the direction of Albany Law School. Its purpose is to provide an effective means to voice the opinions of the New York Law Schools on important legislative proposals;

LEGAL AID-PUBLIC DEFENDERS COMMITTEE, which is to be run by New York Law School. Its purpose is to establish a model legal aid-public defender program, and to locate financial assistance for these programs;

ACTIVITIES BOOKLET COMMITTEE, run by St. Johns Law School. This committee will publish a booklet with a brief explanation of the activities of each

of various workshops and seminars, directed towards the various aspects of law school life. Among the keynote speakers were Bernard G. Siegel, President-Elect of the American Bar Association, Henry Clay, Director of the A.B.A.-L.S.D., and Robert De Catus, President of the A.B.A.-L.S.D.

All of the U.B. participants felt that the convention was worthwhile. According to Mr. Schapiro, it "provided a forum to explain the accomplishments and progress of our Law School in the past few years. Our present reputation to many throughout the country is the same we possessed in the 1950's. We explained our great progress and future goals to the other representatives. Most had no idea what we have accomplished here, and I would say that they were quite impressed. I also noticed that our student voice, as expressed through the S.B.A., was stronger and more effective than that of most of the other schools at the conference."

## Editorials

### A Word to the Wise

The present campus-wide unrest has resulted in a commitment to reform the existing government structure within the university. Geographical separation notwithstanding, any university-wide reform has to include the law school.

Proposals for a new form of government are being submitted to a joint committee, and will eventually be voted upon in a university-wide referendum. Both the method used in conducting the referendum, and the ultimate type of government chosen, can have dire consequences for the law school. If we are not careful, we may find ourselves governed by an undergraduate dominated system which will be totally unresponsive to our needs.

The law school, as well as the other professional schools, has interests which are distinct from, and at times adverse to, those of the undergraduate population. Any new system of government must take this into account if it is to be acceptable to the smaller Faculties.

Proposals espousing a polity system or other type of mass democracy, as well as those which randomly divide the student body into voting groups or cells, are totally unacceptable. Should any one of these or similar systems be adopted, the law school would not have an effective, or even audible voice in student government.

The same considerations apply to the method chosen to adopt a new government. A university-wide referendum that calls for a simple majority of all those voting, is inherently unfair. We strongly urge that a majority of each Faculty voting as a separate entity, be required to adopt any new system. To do otherwise would put the entire University Community under the control of the undergraduate student population.

### A Worthwhile Expense

The recent expenditure of \$950 by the Student Bar Association to attend the Quint-Circuit Conference of the American Bar Association-Law Student Division in Williamsburg, Va., has provoked much controversy.

The student body does have a right to know how and why its money is being spent. Students also have a right to know when such allocations are being considered so that they can make their opinions known. The S.B.A. has passed a resolution designed to bridge the communications gap by providing that notice be given to the student body when financial expenditures are being considered. This resolution can be very helpful as long as the student body does not revert to its usual role of non-interest.

The real problem, however, is not one concerning communications, but involves a much more basic issue. What should the S.B.A.'s role be in regional and national affairs? In other words, can active participation provide enough benefits to justify the expense? We think so.

The various conventions provide an excellent opportunity to learn what other law schools are doing, especially in such vital areas as curriculum and grading. Reform proposals endorsed by all of the law schools in the circuit and simultaneously submitted to the respective administrations will carry much more weight than if attempted on an individual basis.

By taking an active leadership role, the S.B.A. can do much to enhance the prestige and reputation of this Law School. In addition to attendance by other law schools at these conventions, many highly respected and influential members and officers of the American Bar Association participate. Increased notoriety and prestige can directly benefit every student here, especially through increased job opportunities.

Greater student awareness of financial expenditures, as well as an increased voice in these matters is a desirable goal. It should not, however, lead to a policy of isolation from the academic legal community. Such a policy will benefit no one.

## Freshman Group Develops Reform Proposals

A group of freshman students has developed a series of comprehensive grading, ranking, testing, and probation proposals.

The proposals are the result of interviewing faculty, students, and law firms in the Buffalo area. The committee members are Joe DiNardo, Joe D'Arco, Ed Riley, Grace Blumberg, Barry Gasman, Nick McConnell, John Collins, Jon Estoff, Clarence Gratto, and Miles Kauallen. Following is the text of their proposal which has been presented to the faculty.

### I Testing

We recommend that all final exams be given with an unlimited time to write them. That is, start at 9:00 a.m. and allow the student until 5:00 p.m. to finish. The professor will have the discretion to limit the number of words, pages, or blue books used. This will foster:

1. Clearer more concise analysis and organization by the student.
2. Eliminate much of the irrelevant and superfluous material written.
3. Eliminate the unnecessary and added pressure that comes from rushing through an exam.

### II Appointment and Tenure Committee

We recommend that students be allowed a voting position on the committee that appoints new professors and grants tenure to those already here. This will foster:

1. A greater student voice in the selection of professors while not usurping any substantial authority of the faculty.
2. Aid in the elimination of poor professors by allowing student protest to be reasonably lodged through proper channels rather than resorting to petition or boycott.
3. Aid the faculty in gauging student opinions on their work rather than alienating one another via separate action.

Exact standards for election are left open.

### III Probation

We recommend the initiation of a student probation committee and the abolition of the present system. This is due to the feeling that the present system is too rigid, impersonal, and inequitable as it stands. Each class will elect a committee itself to review students in that class only.

- A. Freshmen, because of sections, will elect two members and two alternates from each section.
- B. Juniors and Seniors will elect four members and four alternates from the entire class.
- C. Each class will elect two professors to sit as advisors to the committee. These two will in turn choose a third faculty member. No faculty member may sit on more than one committee and the Deans will be ineligible for election.

The Dean of Students will then recommend to each respective committee students that he feels should be reviewed. The committee upon hearing the student and examining pertinent material will decide each case on its particular merits. The committee will have the power to place students on temporary probation (e.g. 1 semester, 1 year) as it sees fit. It then would review the case again. The committee will not have the power to ask a student to take a leave of absence or to expel any student. If this is their decision they will recommend to the Dean that such action be taken and give the reasons.

This is a general proposal and it is understood that standards for election, guidelines for rec-

ommendation to committee, and guidelines for committee action must be worked out in detail. This will:

1. Allow those who place students on probation an insight into specific problems faced.

It is understood that each faculty member will devise a system of grading exams that best suits him. This can never be controlled nor should it be. What it does do is to allow the professor to weigh the exam as a whole by not forcing him to grade it



2. Allow greater flexibility than the present system.
3. Foster close cooperation between faculty and students and a feeling of equality in a matter vitally important to both.

We do not believe that this system will become too lenient for the reason that a great responsibility will rest upon student and faculty to function objectively and fairly in order to preserve the name of the school.

### Grading and Rankings Findings:

#### I Law Firms:

All of the firms interviewed made one point very clear. At the present time some form of ranking is necessary. They believed that they could not judge a U.B. Law graduate without some indication of status in class. Most agreed that a quartile ranking would suffice. They did, however, admit to the inequities of a ranking system. It was also found in an interview with a bar examiner that rank in class is often used to corroborate one's bar result. Most firms were indifferent to any type of grading.

#### II Faculty:

Of the faculty members interviewed the general feeling is that the present system is in need of change. Some feel that it is too time consuming. Others that it is unfair—too much of a difficulty to distinguish between 72-73 etc. They believe that a change to a letter system or one with several graduations would be acceptable.

#### III Grading: We recommend:

- A. Total abolition of a numerical grading of exams for the purpose of rank or any interschool programs.
  - B. Abolition of + or - 3 system.
  - C. A change to a Fail (F), Pass (P), High Pass (HP), Honors (H), and distinction (D+).
  - D. A greater emphasis placed upon the total evaluation of the student before giving a grade in a course.
1. Exam
  2. Class Preparedness
  3. Class Participation
  4. Relevance to material in participating.

#### Explanation

Under this system exams will still be marked anonymously. Before any grade is transferred to transcript the professor must go back and examine each student according to the criteria presented. He then has the option of raising the grade one graduation. This will place the responsibility on the student to get to know his professor. It places the responsibility on the professor to know his students. Lastly it puts a burden upon the students to be prepared, relevant and to participate.

according to precise points for each question. Rather he may assign the exam a symbol. Most professors feel that it is easier to determine if an exam paper is an honor or high pass rather than a 74 or 75. Also by placing an emphasis on total evaluation it aids those students who perform well in class but do not do exceptional exam work. Since the professor cannot lower the grade it harms no one.

The obvious objections to this are that it is too subjective and thus a personality contest, and secondly that it will promote excessive and irrelevant discussion in class. We do not agree. There must be reliance upon a professor's objectivity in grading. In a very few cases a non-deserving student may be helped. But surely the professor has expertise enough in his field to distinguish between a pertinent comment or discussion and one offered merely for the sake of hearing one's voice.

Concerning ranking they all basically agreed that it is presently a necessary evil. Due to U.B.'s status, quality of student, and outside demand. One point that was offered was that it is beneficial in giving recognition to those finishing in the top of the class.

All faculty interviewed were pleased with the student interest that has been generated and hope that some concrete proposals will result.

#### IV Ranking

Being on this system we are forced to move to a quality point index system for ranking only. If we do not do this and continue to rank by cumulative averages as we do now, then professors will be forced to grade exams as they have in the past and thus nothing is accomplished. We would merely have the same system glossed over with symbols. Keeping in mind that ranking is necessary we recommend:

- A. The top 10% of each class be posted and their exact position made available. This is important because many of these people will be seeking highly competitive jobs and will require such information.

- B. Everyone else will be ranked by quarters.

1. high 2nd quarter
2. 2nd quarter
3. high 3rd quarter
4. 3rd quarter
5. 4th quarter

This will alleviate some of the inequity in being cut off close to the quarter above you.

(continued on page 4)

## THE OPINION

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The Opinion is published during the academic year by the students at the State University of New York at Buffalo, School of Law, 77 West Eagle Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.



## Legal Aid:

## A Light in the Dark

By JOSEPH MORDINO

The Neighborhood Legal Service Program of the Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo opened the doors of its first office late in December of 1965. The program was designed to bring legal assistance into the ghetto areas where the only previous contact with the law had either been in criminal cases, or in civil cases involving consumer suits, which usually ended up with a default judgment.

With the introduction of the NLS program, people are beginning to understand that there are no second class citizens under the law. It is taking time, but little by little and case by case, they are learning that there is some place to turn when confronted with a legal problem.

Every attorney and student who has worked in the program knows what it is like to see the expression on a person's face when he is told that he can be helped with his legal problem; it is a very gratifying sight.

In the first year of the program's existence, the different offices extended services to over 2500 people. Of this number, approximately one-half never had any previous legal counseling. Now, for the first time they were put on an equal footing under a legal system which heretofore had been inaccessible. In fact, one office alone last year had over 1100 new cases.

Eligibility for these services of the NLS is determined by comparing the applicant's income to that necessary for the poverty level for his size family, as established by the OEO. Those below the poverty level are retained as clients, while those above or those with fee producing cases are referred to counsel through the Bar Association's Lawyer Reference Service.

Each year the program has hired four law students to assist in the different offices. Last year, a legal aid clinic was established at the law school. This clinic supplies students during each semester, and also runs a program

during the summer to insure a continuous supply of trained help.

When a student first starts in the program, it is as an observer. In the first week he learns that in addition to being an attorney, one also has to be part sociologist, psychologist, clergyman, probation officer, and family counselor, among other things. While observing, the student works on some of the endless paperwork that is necessary. He researches problems, draws up complaints and answers, writes letters, sends out summons, petitions for adoption, change of name, and numerous other things.

Eventually the student gets "his own" clients. This entails taking the facts from the client in the initial interview, and then conferring with the attorney as to what procedures should be followed. The student can suggest what he feels should be done, and is free to disagree with the attorney. If there is a basis for his suggestion, it is often followed, but in all cases the attorney has the final say.

Students are encouraged to follow up on all of their clients, seeing the cases to their conclusion. Today this is possible due to the granting of a petition by the Appellate Division which allows a senior law student to appear in court and act as counsel in certain situations, as long as a qualified attorney is present.

The NLS is a great benefit to all; to the community at large, to the ghetto resident, and to the students fortunate enough to participate.

Bail Project  
In Full Swing

"Your honor, the Society recommends that the accused be released in his parent's custody." These words (or a reasonable paraphrase depending on the situation) are the culmination of the work of the Pre-Trial Release Project of the John Howard Society.

The purpose of the Project is to secure the release of indigent prisoners who are unable to make bail while awaiting disposition of their case.

The process begins with individual interviews of the prisoners by UB Law students in either the City or County jails. From the information gained in the interview, the student makes a preliminary recommendation which may be one of five alternatives depending on the merits of the individual case:

- (1) O.R.—Own Recognition — The prisoner should be released in his own custody.
- (2) Parent's Custody
- (3) Reduced Bail
- (4) Physical or Mental Examination for prisoner
- (5) No Recommendation

The interview sheet is then given to another student who attempts to verify the information given by the prisoner. This verification is done with the expressed consent and understanding of the prisoner.

After verification, the final recommendation is made and attached to the interview sheet. The final recommendation is then made to the presiding magistrate by a law student assigned to either City or County Court.

It is at this final step that the success of the process is determined. Will the judge concur with the recommendation or will he find it wanting in some substantial degree?

According to Donald Alessi, senior UB Law student and Administrator of the project and his assistant, Greg Stamm, the statistics have been encouraging. Out of 65 recommendations made, 49 have been accepted by City Court judges for a batting average of .753. A total of 195 prisoners were interviewed. Prior fel-only convictions, violations of parole or probation, false statements and commission of certain crimes of violence were given as reasons for a failure to make a favorable recommendation in these remaining cases.

—J.E.O.

Summer Study Program  
Offered at Brussels

By ROBERT KRENGEL

The University of Buffalo Law School will make it possible for law students to earn credit while escaping the confines of the Queen City. A four week summer program will be offered at the University of Brussels.

mer a seminar in Taxation will be included. The courses are all taught on the problem level, and cover broad issues common to American and Civil Law countries rather than substantive law. The Brussels Program also



Mr. Waelbroek of the University of Brussels hands certificate to Larry Golden during ceremony at the Statler-Hilton

Dean William D. Hawkland announced that the program was so successful last summer that it will again operate this year. The group will leave by plane between July 1-3. It will return August 28.

There is room for a maximum of 40 students, and it will be possible to have many expenses paid by the Law School, including the price of tickets and most living expenses while in Brussels. Dean Hawkland indicated that there were no limits on the group as of class standing.

The Brussels Program itself will not start until August 4, affording students a full month to enjoy the sights of Europe.

The program will run for four weeks, with classes taking 27 hours each week. Teaching will be in the morning so that afternoons are free. Strict attendance at all classes is expected.

"The great advantage of this trip," said Dean Hawkland, "is that the class is evenly divided between American and foreign students. This provides us with a unique opportunity to meet foreign students."

Last summer the curriculum consisted of seminars in Commercial Law, Civil Procedure, Trade Regulations, and Common Market and Comparative Law. This sum-

mer seeks to give faculty members a chance to gain knowledge of how European law deals with their subject areas.

Residence halls are available. Married students are also invited to participate, and the Law School will pick up part of their expenses. Residence apartments for married couples are also available.

Students who participated in last summer's program were recently awarded their certificates at a luncheon ceremony in the Statler Hilton.

In addition to Dean Hawkland and other participating faculty members, Mr. M. Waelbroek of the University of Brussels was on hand for the ceremonies. Mr. Waelbroek stated that he was "pleased to be here and see the U.B. students who made the program possible." In his opening remarks, Dean Hawkland expressed the hope that the program will continue well into the future and become a tradition. The Dean also paid special tribute to Professor Thomas Buergerthal, who played an instrumental role in organizing the program.

## Civil Liberties

## Dockets Published

A new annual book has just been published by the National Lawyers Guild. Entitled, *Civil Liberties Docket 1967-68*, it describes 1,523 cases pending in state and Federal courts throughout the country in which an issue was raised concerning civil liberties, due process of law, civil rights or the law of the poor. Because of its breadth of coverage it is an excellent research tool for law students, moot court briefs and law review comments or notes. The Docket suggests new approaches to affirmative litigation and defenses to criminal charges. It describes causes of action against government officials, police departments, private employers, landlords and others for violations of constitutional rights.

For each case reported the Docket provides title, court where now pending and docket number, citations to reported opinions, a short chronological statement of facts, legal questions raised, names and addresses of counsel, amici, citations to law reviews and Congressional materials as well as other cross references. *Civil Liberties Docket 1967-68* may be ordered from National Lawyers Guild Publications, Box 673, Berkeley, Calif. 94701. \$10.

Prof. Homburger to Take  
Sabbatical in Florence

By NORMAN ALVY

Dr. Adolf Homburger, Professor of Civil Procedure and Land Transactions, will spend a six month sabbatical beginning January, 1970 at the University of Florence, School of Law. He has been invited to the University by Giuliano Mazzoni, Dean of the Faculty of Jurisprudence, and Professor Mauro Cappelletti, Director of the Institute of Comparative Law, to teach a seminar in Comparative Civil Procedure.

He will also serve as a consultant to Professor Cappelletti, who is the Editor in Chief and one of the general reporters for the Civil Procedure volume of the International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law.

The encyclopedia is now in preparation under the auspices of the International Association of Legal Science which is an organization of UNESCO. Noted jurists from all over the world are involved in the project and Dr. Homburger will collaborate with Professor Cappelletti specifically on the Civil Procedure volume.

Presently Dr. Homburger is Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the New York State Judicial Conference on Civil Procedure. The Conference is responsible for the state's administration of justice, including innovations in the Civil Practice Law and Rules. Recent changes in New York's Long Arm statute were recommended under the aegis of Dr. Homburger. The proposed new legislation concerning the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is the Committee's latest contribution to



Dr. Adolf Homburger

New York Law. Professor Barbara Kulzer, formerly of our Law Faculty, prepared an extensive report in this area for Dr. Homburger's committee. A modified version will appear shortly in the Buffalo Law Review.

Justice Brennan Will  
Speak at Graduation

The Graduation Committee announced that Mr. Justice William Brennan, Jr., Associate Justice of the United States, will be the guest speaker at the Honors, Awards, and Hooding Ceremony for the Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence to be held at Kleinhans Music Hall on 31 May 1969. Mr. Justice Brennan also serves as chairman of the newly established Board of Visitors to the law faculty.

Plans for the graduation ceremonies and accompanying activities are not yet complete. The committee will be meeting with the senior class in the near future to discuss graduation.

By order of the President of the University, with assent by the S.B.A. Board of Directors, all seniors will be required to attend the University graduation on June 1st. The major reason for this requirement is that the Juris Doctor degree is not officially conferred at the law ceremony, but is conferred by President Meyerson the following day.

Others expected to be participating in the law school ceremonies will be Justice Reid Moule, President of the U.B. Law

Alumni Association, The Rt. Rev. Lauriston L. Scaife, Episcopal Bishop for the Diocese of Western New York, and Dr. Frederick Burgomaster, senior oragrist at St. Paul's Cathedral in Buffalo.

**Desmond  
Moot Court  
Competition  
will take place  
on  
April 26**

# Exam Schedule

## FRESHMAN EXAMINATION SCHEDULE SECOND SEMESTER — MAY 1969

Date & Hour	Examination	Room
Wednesday, May 14th 9:00 A.M.	Environmental Mgt. <b>Section #1</b>	Prud. #1
	<b>Section #2</b>	Prud. #1
	<b>Section #3</b>	Prud. #2
	<b>Section #5</b> A-R (Inc. 5 Jrs) S-Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
Friday, May 16th 9:00 A.M.	Torts <b>Section A</b> A - G H - Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> A - R S - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Monday, May 19th 9:00 A.M.	Contracts <b>Section A</b> A - G H - Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> A - R S - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Wednesday, May 21st 9:00 A.M.	Admin. Law <b>Section A</b> A - G H - Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> A - R S - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Friday, May 23rd 9:00 A.M.	Procedure <b>Section A</b> A - H I - N (Plus 6 Jrs)	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> M - R S - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Monday, May 12th 1:00 P.M.	Legal Process	#108 Eagle St.
Monday, May 12th 1:00 P.M.	Philosophy of Law	#110 Eagle St.
Tuesday, May 13th 1:00 P.M.	Contem. Int. Law	Prud. #1
Thursday, May 15th 9:00 A.M.	Family Law	#110 Eagle St.
Saturday, May 17th 9:00 A.M.	Sales A - M	#110 Eagle St.
	N - Z	#108 Eagle St.
Monday, May 19th 2:00 P.M.	Labor Law	#110 Eagle St.
Wednesday, May 21st 1:00 P.M.	Taxation <b>Section A</b> A - Q R - Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> A - L M - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Friday, May 23rd 1:00 P.M.	Criminal Proc. <b>Section A</b> A - Q R - Z	#110 Eagle St. #108 Eagle St.
	<b>Section B</b> A - K L - Z	Prud. #1 Prud. #2
Monday, May 12th 9:00 A.M.	N.Y. Practice A - H J - Z	#108 Eagle St. #110 Eagle St.
Thursday, May 15th 9:00 A.M.	Family Law	#108 Eagle St.
Thursday, May 15th 9:00 A.M.	Estate Planning Prud. #1	
Saturday, May 17th 9:00 A.M.	Sales	Prud. #1
Monday, May 19th 2:00 P.M.	Labor Law	#108 Eagle St.

**Support the Speakers  
Program — LISTEN!**

## Int'l Law Essay Contest

The A.B.A. Law Student Division is sponsoring the Henry C. Morris International Law Essay contest. The purpose of the contest is to create a greater interest in international law among law students.

All law student members of the A.B.A. are eligible to compete. The first place award consists of a \$500 cash prize. The runner up will receive \$300.

The essay may be on any aspect of international law. It must be submitted in quadruplicate and cannot exceed 300 words. The deadline for the submission of all entries is June 30, 1969.

For more information and an entry form, interested students should write to the Law Student Division of the A.B.A., 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637.

## Reform Proposals

(continued from Page 2)

C. This is the only information to be made available.

From our findings this system would be highly acceptable.

### Caveat:

One must keep in mind that no one grading or ranking system will be perfect or totally acceptable to all. It is, however, important that malleable proposals as we believe this to be, are worthy of as much support as possible. These proposals are meant as guidelines for faculty action and therefore in order to secure

## From Convocation to Committee— What Have We Gained?

By LEE MONDSHEIN

The recent turmoil on the main campus was not without repercussions here at the law school. Jarred out of its complacency, the law school managed to put forth its own rather somewhat modified revolution.

On Wednesday, March 5, a general meeting of the student body was called, and at its peak over 200 students were in attendance. At this meeting, nine proposals designed to give students an equal share in running the law school were adopted. (The text of these proposals is no longer important since no one is opting for their specific adoption any more.)

In keeping with the 'revolutionary spirit', a cooperative faculty cancelled all classes for Friday in order to hold a faculty-student convocation to discuss the proposals. With the exception of the proposed adoption of a unicameral legislature, none of the proposals were specifically discussed. Rather, the topic of discussion concentrated on general complaints and problems which the law students felt needed attention.

One of the major problems discussed was the lack of communication between faculty and students. With the exception of two professors who felt that students were to blame due to their lack of interest and input into the various committees, most of those present did feel that a serious communication gap did exist.

Other topics discussed included the areas of administration in which the students felt that they should share control and to what extent; inequities in the present grading system; and the role of the individual student in charting his own academic course.

The atmosphere of the convocation was generally constructive. It provided a forum in

## Jesse Nash and the Model Cities Program

By SANDY MISELMAN

*"The following is not a news report. It is the writer's reflections on a lecture he attended with an open mind."*

Mr. Jesse Nash, Director of the Buffalo Model City Program, spoke at the Law School on Thursday, March 13. Ostensibly, his topic was "Equal Opportunity in an Urban Society." Mr. Nash, seemingly a favorite with some students here, spent the first half hour of his talk haltingly relating anecdotes and bemoaning his lack of knowledge about the suggested topic. In addition, Mr. Nash did not explain, as this writer hoped he would, just what the Model City Program is and what its goals are, if any.

Instead, what the people there received was a personal railing from a Black individual. After making it clear to the audience (but perhaps ignoring it himself) that he was speaking only for himself, Mr. Nash proceeded to deride the white society in this country for not giving him "the equal opportunity to be superior."

The base of the problem is that today man is not free to love every other person, man or woman, white or Black. This lack, we were told, is due to the fact that America is now moving from an Industrial to an Automated Society and in such a society the Black man, as such, is irrelevant.

In briefly discussing incessant demands for Black Power and enterprise, Mr. Nash said, "If Stokely Carmichael hadn't been brain-washed he wouldn't have asked for Black Power; he would

action they must carry force. That force comes from your approval. That does not mean you totally agree nor that other proposals are not welcomed. It only signifies a unity among students of all classes. A unity that may initiate great change.

have demanded White Power!" For it's whites that hold the power and it's their power that must be taken—to share, not divide.

Is Jesse Nash a Black nationalist? "Well, I don't think things have changed enough for me to be a white one." Perhaps the plainest statement made was the simple lament: "All I want to be is a Man!" not a Black man.

Actually, it seemed Mr. Nash was saying nothing new, or even very radical. All he says he wants is the double standard of being able to seduce your sister regardless of the amount of melanin in her body, while at the same time making damn sure you stay the hell away from his daughter.

## New Placement Director Sought

No placement director has yet been found to replace Dean George P. Smith, whose resignation is effective as of August 31.

Dean Hawkland stated that he has been in contact with several sources, including the Judge Advocate Staff of the U.S. Army. In the latter case, the Dean said that he is looking for a "non-militaristic" administrator, recently retired from the army.

The law school is looking for a full time placement administrator, and it is not easy to find qualified full time personnel. This is one of the reasons for consulting the Judge Advocate Staff.



Students vote on one of the many proposals put forth at a student meeting

type of forum did much to alleviate tensions between faculty and students. But did it accomplish anything else?

Admittedly, a joint faculty-student committee was established to study the problems with which we are faced, and it is required to report back at another convocation to be held in April. But in order for a proper study to be conducted, and proper solutions thought of and put into effect, much more time than a month will be needed. More than likely, our moment of concern, of 'revolutionary spirit', will die in committee. Exams will soon be upon us, and none but the few perennial activists will still be concerned enough to follow this through. Summer vacation will come, and of course nothing will be done. And so one class will graduate, another be admitted, and two more will still be oppressed by the numerous in-

equities in the present system.

Perhaps the present method of a committee study is the best, but what do we have in the interim? Nothing. We have gained no new powers or share of control in the government of this law school. Courses will still be added and others dropped without our having an equal say in the matter. Tenure may be awarded to teachers who cannot teach, and we are the ones to suffer. Policy decisions will be made, and of course, we will have only a minimal say in the matter.

It is unfortunate that the student body allowed itself to quickly lose sight of its goals. The law school faculty is generally receptive to student requests, if they are pursued with the necessary spirit and enthusiasm. If nothing comes of our dabbling into the politics of reform, we, as students, have no one to blame but ourselves.